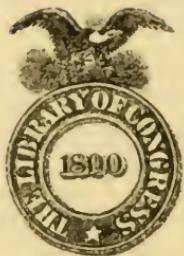


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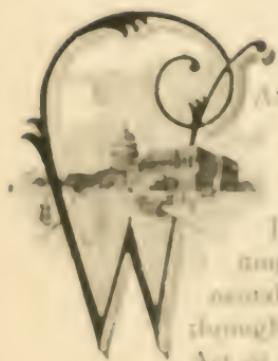


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THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.



ASHINGTON was chosen as the permanent seat of Government of the United States by an Act of Congress, approved by General Washington July 16, 1790. The selection had been a difficult one, eliciting many animated debates in the Constitutional Congress and arousing much interest throughout the country. In pursuance of the Act of July 16, President Washington, in January, 1791, appointed Ex-Governor Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, Dr. David Stuart of Virginia, and the Hon. Daniel Carroll of Cock Creek, Maryland, the three Commissioners "to survey" and "delineate and mark a district of territory for the permanent seat of Government."

The District of Columbia, in which Washington is situated, was originally ten miles square, covering no less than one hundred thousand miles. This territory was ceded by the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the District lies on both sides of the Potomac. In 1847 the portion lying on the lower bank of the Potomac, including Alexandria, was ceded back to Virginia, which reduced the area of the District to sixty-four square miles, which it now continues, all lying north of the Potomac and adjoined Maryland. It

is entirely under the jurisdiction of the United States. At one time the city had a mayor, then a governor appointed by the President, and a legislature; now it is governed by three Commissioners appointed by the President.

The site for the National Capital having been finally settled upon, L'Enfant, the French engineer, designed the plan of the city, which was approved by General Washington.



A BIT OF THE CAPITOL ROTUNDA.

L'Enfant had laid out the city of Versailles and arranged its streets so that artillery could work down them from a central point. This was his idea in laying out Pennsylvania Avenue as he did with the branch-like streets or avenues letting into it.

The seat of Government was transferred from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800.

President John Adams was the first President to come to Washington and to occupy the White House. For many years the development was slow, the broad avenues were unadorned with buildings, and the skeleton of the present city, on account of the straggling nature of its improvements and the great gaps between its buildings, gained the sobriquet of "the city of magnificent distances"—a title bestowed in scorn by a sneering foreigner, but now turned into a designation of merit by the magnificence of the structures with which the "distances" are hedged. Its location, on the banks of the Potomac

River, which is one of the broadest rivers in the Union—over one-quarter miles wide at Washington and seven and one-half miles wide at its mouth—surrounded by the protecting highlands of Maryland and Virginia, is remarkably Picturesque, and the arrangement of the



“The Picturesque”—“A view of the Potowmack River, from a bridge near Washington.”

streets and avenues, the grouping of the public buildings, the large number of handsome parks and squares, and the well-protected air from frost, heat, and dryness by the piney woods, give to it a distinctive beauty and attractiveness that place it far above all other cities in the land. Washington is today the handsomest city in

America, and undoubtedly one of the most beautiful capitals of the world. Within the last ten years the city has developed rapidly. The private residences are of the best types and are tasteful and beautiful in decorations. Millions of dollars have been appropriated by the National Government in improving and beautifying it, and with the millions more expended by private enterprise, the Capital



reflects credit on the great people whose genius created and whose liberality fostered its unexampled growth.

The public edifices command the admiration of the world. They were projected with the same regard for magnitude which characterizes all the features of the Capital, and have been constructed and adorned with a hand as lavish in the expenditure of money as it is cunning in architectural skill and decorative genius.

It contains many private libraries of value and many learned societies, and is fast becoming a seat of learning for many denominations. Socially it is now the sunny Newport of the Republic. The population of the city and District of Columbia in 1860 was two hundred and thirty thousand five hundred.

THE CAPITOL.

Nowhere in the world can the counterpart of the grand Corinthian monumental building the Capitol be found. It is conceded to be the largest and handsomest Government building in existence. The entablature, whose crest it surrounds, is many feet higher than the surrounding ground, and thus the massive proportions of the structure rise in majestic grandeur above the city. The edifice, one hundred and white marble, is seven hundred and fifty feet long by three hundred and fifty feet wide, and the ground plan covers three and one-half acres. The dome, whose apex is crowned by Crawford's bronze statue of Freedom, rises three hundred and one-and-a-half feet above low tide in the Potowmack, and those who climb to the summit will be rewarded with not only a splendid bird's-eye view of the city, but a magnificent prospect over the hills and valleys of Virginia and Maryland. The many divisions of the building are the Senate in a noble arc gallery, the Senate Chamber, and the Hall of the House of Representatives, with the lower chamber of the Supreme Court, the Whispering gallery, or Statuary Hall, the President's Room, the Marine Room, and various apartments destined for business purposes. The walls from top to bottom, which occupies a large space in the front with the Houses of Congress, is located on the west side of the

building. This will soon be removed to the new Library building being erected to the east of the Capitol. It contains eight hundred thousand books and pamphlets. The terrace of white marble, adorned with statues of the great men of the Republic and memorials of great deeds, which encircles the north end, west side, and south end of the Capitol, is unequalled. Porticos, supported by lofty columns, adorn



both the east and west fronts. The grand stairways leading from the porticos to the pavement beneath are made to serve a striking purpose in the decoration. Notable groups of allegorical statuary also adorn the pediments and buttresses. The great bronze doors leading from the eastern portico to the Rotunda are famous works of art, and their panels portray by figures in relief the principal events in the life of Columbus. The Rotunda itself is im-

posing. Its walls are festooned with paintings illustrative of the chief events in the history of America. The gallery, one hundred and eighty feet above the floor, is illumined with a series of allegorical groups representing the progress of civilization. Statuary Hall, the old House of Representatives, dedicated by Act of Congress of July 2, 1874, as a deposit place for the statues of men just sent from each State noted for courage and military fame, contains a collection of statues of the prominent soldiers, jurists, and statesmen of America. The Hall of Representatives in the south and the Senate Chamber in the north wing are both magnificent rooms. They are lighted from the oriel above by concealed lights, and when the bodies are in session and the galleries filled with spectators it is an animated scene. The Marble Room and the President's Room, in the rear of the Senate Chamber, are remarkably beautiful, both in architectural finish and interior decoration. The Supreme Court room, which is open during the day, is notable as the judgment-seat of the highest tribunal in the land. It was prior to 1860 the Senate Chamber. The Justices, in their crimson gowns and the dignified air which pervades the whole apartment, make the visitor feel that he is in the august presence of personified justice.

Marble statues, all of which bear striking descriptions, both in bronze and stone, connect the several stories of



the building. The corridors and ceilings are celebrated for the frescoes with which they are illuminated ; and, in fact, the entire building is stored with treasures of brush



PAINTING "CAÑON OF THE
YELLOWSTONE."

and chisel, which command the attention and compel the admiration of even the most careless sightseer. A few of the famous paintings are the "Recall of Columbus," by Heaton ; "Battle of Lake Erie," W. H. Powell ; "Naval

Fight of Meriweth and Minto¹⁰ by Halsell. In the Senate corridors are two notable paintings by Thomas Moran, the "Canyon of the Yellowstone" and the "Canyon of the Colorado," each costing \$10,000. Over the west staircase of the Senate is the picture by James Walker,

The Sinking of Chapalopec.¹¹ The Rotunda contains some valuable pictures, especially those by Colonel Trumbull. The figures of the Revolutionary heroes in them are fine and doubtless valuable. Comfortable seats are provided in the Rotunda for visitors and obliging guides are always in attendance.

The Capitol Park contains about fifty acres—planted in lawns and trees. It is ornamented with parterres of flowers, and laid out in formal walks. Fountains throw up wreaths of water with silver spray, and magnificent lamps combine beauty with beauty. Notable statues in the Capitol grounds are the colossal statue of Washington, in the east park, and the heroic bronze statue of Chief Justice John Marshall, at the foot of the staircase of the west portico.

The Capitol is open every day except Sunday. During sessions of Congress the public galleries of both Senate and House are open to visitors. Business usually commences at noon of each day and continues until late in the afternoon.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Graded on the east by the magnificent granite pile forming the Treasury and on the west by the State, War, and Navy Building is the home and office of the President of the United States, located directly on Pennsylvania Avenue above Fifteenth Street. The building is constructed of a massive granite work, two stories high, with four columns on each, to date amounting to over a million and a half dollars. It was the first public building

erected at the new seat of Government. It is modeled after the palace of the Duke of Leinster, and was designed and built by architect James Hoban. It was begun in 1792 and occupied in 1800. It was called the "White House" in honor of the birthplace of Martha Washington in Virginia. It was partially destroyed by fire by the British, August 24 and 25, 1814.

The famous rooms, which have derived their names from their respective furnishings, have recently been refurnished.



The walls of the Blue Room are now covered in brocade silk, with corresponding hangings at windows and doors. It was through the central window in this room, which opens to the floor on a porch in the rear or south side of the White House, that President Garfield was carried after being shot; it is also the room in which President Cleveland was married during his first Administration, and in which the President holds receptions on ceremonial occasions.

The Red Room is conspicuous for its handsome paintings and magnificent mural vases. Portraits of J. Q. Adams, George Cleveland, Martin Van Buren, Chester A. Arthur, Z. Taylor, and a portrait of John Hampden, a supposed Van Dyke, hang on the walls.

The lavish in the apartment succeeding with the Blue Room is of burnt orange, relieved by rosy-carmine and amaranth work, and hangings of blushing colors. The chandelier in this room is considered one of the handsomest in the mansion. The room is adorned with portraits of Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Tyler, and Mrs. Harrison.

The walls of the State Dining Room are decorated in relief designs of a light chocolate color.

The East Room contains a portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart, one of Martha Washington, one of Thomas Jefferson and one of Lincoln. The ceilings are an imitation of Pompeian mosaic, and the chandeliers and marble places indicate a somewhat out-fashioned. The room is open to the public every week day except holidays from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

To the right of one of the White House is an immense granite structure, occupying a parallelogram. The building is surrounded by stately Doric columns, twenty-eight in height, many of which, brought by ships up the Potomac, were hewn from the rough blocks directly on the ground. The handsome structure is situated on Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street. Here the minor guards are necessary, and here they find a safe deposit. The safe room, on the parlor of



the main floor, is one of the most attractive chambers in the building, being paneled in foreign and domestic marble. It is from this department that all disbursements or drafts on the Treasury are honored, and where may be seen the cash vaults for gold and silver of current moneys.

Visits can be made to the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, the Redemption Division, the Treasury Library, the Portrait Room, the Cellar Vaults, and to the Secret Service Department of the Treasury, where a marvelously interesting collection of counterfeiters' implements, with bogus coins and rogues' photographs, may be seen. In this building for many years, and during the war, the greenback, national bank, and fractional currency of the nation was printed. This work is now done by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, hereinafter described.

Visitors are admitted to the Treasury Department from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M.; but the tour of the building may be made only between 11 A. M. and 12 M. and 1 and 2 P. M.

THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

This department is under the direct control of the Secretary of the Treasury, although it occupies a separate structure, of Romanesque style of architecture, on the Mall south of the Treasury, near the Washington Monument, B and Fourteenth Streets, S. W. The process of engraving and printing bank notes, bonds, and stamps may be seen here from the start to finish; the plain piece of steel is placed in the engraver's hand to leave a finished plate; this plate then passes into the printers' room from which impressions on the real bank-note paper are taken; this brand new bank note then goes down along the army of examiners. In the plate printing room alone there are five

hundred Government employees, and in the main building so many of foreign treated books.

A glimpse may be obtained at the stacks of paper money arranged in the vaults in regular piles, ready for transfer and circulation in the Treasury Department.

If application is made to the office at the door between 9 A. M. and 11-45, or 12.30 and 1.30 P. M., an intelligent guide will be assigned to conduct the visitor through the numerous interesting rooms in the building.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

To the left of the Executive Mansion is an imposing granite building rising four stories from the basement. It is the State Department, sheltering also under its roof the Departments of the War and Navy. One of the main points of interest in the portion of the building devoted to the State Department is the Library, located on the third floor.

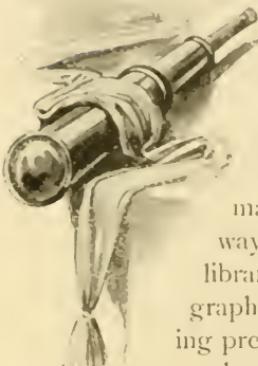


In this room may be seen the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, the desk upon which it was written, and a full *size* of the engrossed copy fully signed. In this room General Washington's sword and commission as commander in chief are preserved, also the staff of Franklin. The Library contains more than thousand volumes, a rare collection of works pertaining to statescraft, original rolls of law, history, and documents relating to the social and diplomatic action of the government.

In the Diplomatic Reception Room, on the second floor, may be seen portraits of former Secretaries. This is said by diplomats to be the most complete room of its kind in the world.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

In what is known as the East wing of the building are located the various rooms forming the Department of the Navy. All along the corridors are exact reproductions in models of the war ships forming the United States Navy, including many of the old and all of the new men-of-war and monitors.



The Naval Department Library, a room worth visiting, is on the fourth floor. The walls are beautiful specimens of paneled marble, and the chandeliers marvels in their way. The number of books forming the naval library is about twenty thousand. The Hydrographers' Office, with its marvelous chart printing press, and the room of the Nautical Almanac are also in this portion of the building. In all of the public buildings in Washington elevators are provided for the public.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.



This department is located in the West wing of the building. Undoubtedly the most magnificent suite of apartments are those occupied by the Secretary of War. The walls are adorned with a collection of portraits of former Secretaries and distinguished generals. The most interesting relics of the War Department to the tourist are the *fac simile* uniforms adorning dummy figures, dating from the time the army was organized to the present day, and including the uniforms of officers and privates. In cases bordering the corridors are representative displays of national

days, more from their natural appearance having been active service (though some are new). The Library of the War Department, containing twenty thousand volumes, is on the fifth floor. The laboratories, marble ponds, and general decorations throughout the State Department are magnificent and should be noted carefully. These three departments under one roof are open to the public from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

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THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Of the Interior Department's seven branches or bureaus, the two most important ones are Patents and Persons.



The Patent Building is one of the handsomest of all the public offices, and is excellently arranged. It is a massive Doric structure of freestone, marble, and granite, located from Seventh to Ninth Streets, and from F to G Streets, N. W. The chief interest attaches to the Museum of Models, in which there is a model of every machine or device ever patented in the United States. The review of these strange devices of the inventive mind is well calculated to exhaust the time of the tourist, and it is hard, indeed, to leave such a treasure of valuable and instructive information. An interesting relic to be seen here is the original printing press used by Benjamin Franklin. There is also a striking painting in the Museum by Albrecht Dürer.

The Museum of Models is open

from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. Part of the models are on exhibition in the Union Building, G Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, N. W.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

This immense brick structure, ornamented by a border of terra-cotta bas relief, is built on what is known as the north portion of Judiciary Square, on G Street, between

Fourth and Fifth Streets, N. W. It is an immense fire-proof structure, whose entire interior is thrown open as a vast court, circled with four galleries leading into the departmental rooms. On the ground floor, in the centre, plays a beautiful fountain, and on opposite walls hang huge oil portraits of Harrison and Morton. The building was dedicated to public uses on the 4th of March,

1885, when the grand ball in honor of the inauguration of President Cleveland was held within its spacious walls, which will accommodate eighteen thousand persons comfortably. It is one of the latest acquisitions to the number of public buildings, and differs from the others in its simplicity as well as in the materials used—brick, terra-cotta, and iron. It is a very large structure, covering two acres, in which the enormous business of the Pension Office is transacted in its multitude of offices. Here is kept the record of Pension applicants; more than one million two hundred thousand cases are on its files. This office is open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

It is estimated the building cost \$1,000,000 and required in construction fifteen million bricks, being the largest building of its kind in the world.



FORD'S THEATRE.

Ford's Theatre, where Mr. Lincoln was assassinated April 14, 1865, is now the property of the United States, or situated on Tenth Street below F. It is occupied by clerks engaged in the Record and Pension Divisions of the War Department.

THE HOUSE WHERE LINCOLN DIED.

Directly opposite Ford's Theatre is a small three-story brick house, private property, No. 516 Tenth Street, northwest, in which Mr. Lincoln died in the morning of April 15, 1865. A marble slab in the front of the house indicates this fact. Here is maintained a collection of Lincoln relics, including over two hundred portraits, in charge of the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia.



THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Directly opposite the Patent Office on F Street is the General Post Office Building. It is of granite, in the Corinthian style of architecture, commenced in 1859 and finished in 1869, at a cost of \$4,750,000, though it hardly seems to justify such an expenditure of money. In the Postmaster General's Department, which is attractively furnished, are portraits of famous Americans. The Dead-Letter Office, Miss Moseley's, is extremely interesting, marked as

it is, with every conceivable curio taken from unredeemed letters and packages. An average of eighteen thousand letters are received at the Dead-Letter Office daily, from which are obtained an aggregate of about \$50,000 annually. A very good idea of how the vast business of the Post Office is conducted may be obtained by reviewing this building. One particularly interesting feature in the number to be seen here is the force of one hundred clerks busily opening dead letters; this may be viewed from a gallery above the busy workers. The book of accounts kept by Benjamin Franklin, first Postmaster-General of the Colonies, is here treasured. The building is open from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. It should not be confused with the City Post Office, as is frequently the case.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Every one interested in the seed department visits the Agricultural Building, which is directly west of the Smithsonian Building. This department, now under a Secretary, is the last of the Cabinet creations. The grounds surrounding the particular department building are arranged with a view to the combination of beauty with utility, as the collection of plants embraces about sixteen hundred varieties. The experimental grounds cover fully ten acres. Within the building, in the museum, is shown a complete exhibition of the agricultural, horticultural, pomological, and botanical productions of the country; also the growth and in-



ustrial and commercial treatment of various products. The building also contains an elaborate library. Independent of the conservatories which contain large collections, there are on the grounds propagating houses, a grapevine, rose house, and an experimental garden. There is also a large miscellaneous collection of trees, shrubs, and plants, and the entomological department is complete. It is open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The conservatories of the Botanical Gardens are situated on Pennsylvania Avenue at the western base of Capitol Hill, and fronting the west of the Capitol. The grounds, which are adorned with trees and shrubs of every climate, comprise ten acres. The conservatory contains a rare collection of tropical plants. In the Rotunda is a variety of palms; in the east wing are plants of St. Paul's Sea Islands, South Africa, and Australia; in the west wing plants of China, Japan, East and West Indies, and Mexico. The propagating and packing departments are close by and should be visited. These gardens are open to the public every week-day.

THE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION.

The building occupied by the Fish Commission is situated at the northeast corner of Sixth and B Streets, S. W., and was formerly known as the Armory. The Smoke Guards of Marine Arsenals about world wide pay a visit to this place. On the ground floor of this building are model and a rare collection of shells. The Grizzly proper is mounted from one of the various boulders from the main room. It is constructed of glass and one may well imagine himself tumbling along the bottom of the sea with every

weird specimen of fish gliding by and glaring at the intruder. The building affords illustrations of fish-hatching stations, models of fish-ways, and the appliances used in the hatching and distribution of fish. The aquaria contain rare and fine specimens of fish. The walls in the open room are hung with paintings and drawings pertinent to the finny tribes. The carp ponds for the propagation of carp and other varieties of the finny family are situated near the Washington Monument, where may also be seen a magnificent display of aquatic plants. The Fish Commission Building is open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Directly opposite the United States Treasury, on Pennsylvania Avenue, is a large building, originally erected for the Freedmen's Bank. The upper floors of this building are now devoted to the Department of Justice. While possibly not containing as much of attractive interest as some of the other national departments, time spent in reviewing the rooms will not be wasted. It is in this department that the main office of the United States Attorney-General is located. One particular object of interest is the portrait gallery of the Attorney-Generals of the United States. The department is open from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

This extensive building is located at North Capitol and H Streets, N. E.

To one of the same art it appeals strongly, but to the ordinary visitor with limited time other public buildings



prove more attractive. The general idea regarding the amount of government printing, however, is very vague, and a visit to this department will clear it. The vast work of government printing is divided into a perfect system. On the first floor are press and reading rooms; on the second are the composing rooms and offices; on the third floor the binding, and the fourth floor is devoted to the folding. After leaving one has a fair idea of the amount of printing necessary for an active government. It is reported to be the largest printing office in the world. Visitors are admitted from 10 until 11:30 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Smithsonian Institution is a handsome structure built of red sandstone, costing \$450,000, built in the Norman style of the twelfth century. It is crowned and overtopped by towers and turrets of varying style and height. The surrounding grounds embrace about fifty acres, beautifully laid out in walks, drives, and flower beds, and planted with one hundred and fifty varieties of trees. The Institution was founded and endowed by James Smithson, of London, England, for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Here may be seen an illustration of man's subjugation of Nature's forces to his development and progress. The Institution contains many valuable scientific specimens—birds, shells, stones, box reliefs, including the Landa Collection, and the famous Stone of Sacsahu, which figured in the Conquest of the Aztec Kings. A bronze statue of Professor Joseph Henry, first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, stands a short distance north of the building. It is open for visitors from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

This edifice has the reputation of being one of the most perfect in design for its purpose of any in existence. Its architecture is Romanesque; its entrance is crowned by an allegorical group, Columbia as Protectress of Science and Industry. It is one of the most attractive buildings in the city, as it contains a vast collection of objects of recognized interest to every one, including specimens of pottery, ceramics, and textiles drawn from all quarters of the globe and representing all stages of civilization. The ethnological, metallurgical, and geological exhibition is large and complete; a rare collection of fossils, mammals, insects, and antiquities; a *materia medica* and food exhibit, and an extensive range of specimens of boats, costumes, and implements relating to fisheries form a part of the enormous display of instructive objects.

The United States Centennial exhibit is deposited here, and the domestic relics of General Washington, and donations to the United States by foreign governments. By no means the least interesting of the exhibits are many battle-torn flags, relics of the late war. Objects which attract universal attention are those which belonged to Generals Washington and Jackson, as well as Grant, for independent of the personal belongings of the great Rebellion hero, in this museum are collected the presents he received from foreign potentates and nations on his tour of the world. Hundreds of cases also are filled with medals, porcelains, and gatherings of curios from United States Exploring Expeditions.



The arrangement of the galleries for exhibition embodies the most advanced and considerate methods of museum management, and is so effective that the visitor may study with satisfaction the series of objects illustrating the subject of greatest interest to him.

In this building is the original John Bull locomotive engine, which attracted so much attention at the World's Fair, being loaned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.



One hall is devoted to antiquities, ethnology, and natural history; another to mammals, over 100 graphic arts and color work, tapestry, types of woodwork in wax and cut-jeweled, and in one open room is the great painting of H. Sandham, entitled the "March of Time."

The rotunda is beautified by a massive statue representing "Liberty," together with a graceful grouping of antiquity and roses.

This Museum adjoins the Smithsonian Institution, and is one of the buildings not to be omitted if the tour of Washington is to be made complete. Its doors are open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

THE ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

East of the National Museum, at the corner of B and Seventh Streets, S. W., is the four-story brick building, devoted to a museum and library for the Army Medical Department. To the medical profession it holds specimens of untold value and study; to the layman it illustrates the seamy side of war and carnage, containing exhibits in wax of models showing the effect of disease and gunshot wounds.

This is one of the most fascinating buildings in Washington, as the uncanny character of its contents are calculated to attract the visitor. The building is open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

Though not a public building in the sense of being under Government patronage, the Corcoran Art Gallery is one of the most interesting and attractive institutions in the National Capital. It is located on the northeast corner of Seventeenth and Pennsylvania Avenue, and was erected by Mr. W. W. Corcoran in 1859, being the free gift from that eminent philanthropist to the public, with an endowment fund of \$1,000,000. It is in the Renaissance style, two stories in height. The niches facing Pennsylvania Avenue are adorned with four marble statues by M. Ezekiel, repre-



sculpting: Dupuy, Raphael, Phidias, and Angelo. The bronze lions guarding the entrance are copies of Canova's at the tomb of Pope Clement XIII., St. Peter's, Rome. The collection of paintings, sculpture, and bronzes is very large, embracing works of the most eminent artists of the world, but mostly contemporaneous. Many of the paintings in the galleries are well known by reputation, such as "Cesar Dead" by Gerome, "On the Coast of New Jersey" by W. F. Kehlert, "The Helping Hand" by Louis Remy, "Boulogne Sur Mer" by E. Vail, "Bretton Woldsw" by J. A. Minton, "French Contractors Bringing in Bavarian Prisoners" — "The Passing Regiment" by Edward Detolle, and many other paintings of note, by Vibert, Daubigny, Henner, Bouguereau, and Rude. It also contains many historical relics.

Free admission is granted on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 9 to A. M. until 4 P. M. The rapid increase in the collection demands more space, and a new building is now in course of erection.

THE NEW NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

The new Naval Observatory is situated on Georgetown Heights in West Washington, and can be reached by electric line connecting with Washington and Georgetown street cars.

The buildings, commenced in 1857, consist of a main building three hundred and seven by sixty-one feet, with a forty-five foot dome, a clock house, and several minor buildings, all of New York marble. The cost of grounds and buildings was \$140,000.

The interesting fact perhaps generally unknown is that the "meridians" of Washington pass through the centre

of the dome of this building, and the large time ball is dropped every day at 12 M. from the mast, and instantly noon time is transmitted by telegraph to all parts of the United States. The chronometer room contains a supply of instruments used in the navy, as well as the apparatus which regulates the standard time of the country. The astronomical instruments are numerous—the chief one being the great twenty-six inch equatorial, one of the largest telescopes in the world, costing \$56,000. The library contains about thirteen thousand volumes.

Visitors are admitted freely by day, but night visitors are restricted to Tuesdays and Thursdays, when admission may be gained by permit from the Superintendent. On these nights the Observer is present to give visitors an opportunity to view the heavens through the large telescope.

The old Naval Observatory is no longer in use as such, but has been turned over to the Medical Museum.

THE WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

The Washington Barracks are located on the southernmost point of land in the city, at the foot of Four and One-half Street. The grounds, covered with trees, reach to the water's edge, and a stone wall prevents the encroachment of the Potomac. The old building, rendered famous by the prominent part it played in the assassination trials, is in these grounds. Under one of its cells the body of Booth was for some time buried. It was formerly known as the Arsenal, and was then the storehouse of the Government's ammunition. The grounds comprise some seventy acres, and points worthy of visiting are the guard house, in front of which the scaffold was erected upon which Mrs. Surratt and the other conspirators in

the assassination of President Lincoln were hanged, the hospital magazines, rifle ranges, officers' quarters, the spot where the assassin Booth's body was found, and the band quarters. The yard is open from 9 A. M. to the firing of the sunset gun.

MARINE BARRACKS.

These barracks are located on Eighth Street between 64 and 1 Streets, S. E., and are open all the day, upon application to the noncommissioned officer at the gate proper guide and direction will be given for review. The popular attraction clustering about this place grows out of the fact that it is the headquarters of the Marine Band, which habit its quarters in the Armory on Mardine during the summer season. In 1864 the Rebels burned these barracks, but they were rebuilt at a cost of \$11,635. The marine corps numbers about twenty-five hundred men.

THE NAVY YARD.

The Navy Yard comprises forty-two acres on the north bank of the east branch of the Potowmack River, and is famous for being the largest gun shop in the world. Here are the great lathe turning, boring, and rifling the steel breech-loading rifles of the Navy. These are formidable pieces of artillery, ranging from the one-inch calibers to the thirteen-inch calibers, with a range of thirteen miles. The gun shop alone is five hundred feet in length. To the wharf the reviewing ship *Paul* is channelled, and visitors are admitted upon application. The "tar" in all his innumerable whimsies may be seen sailing and browsing, cleaning goat or dock, making his curiously-knotted designs in rope, and above all dressing his weird mops. The medical department or

dispensary connected with the Navy Yard is a great institution, and one worthy a visit. The average of accidents to the men is large, necessitating a surgeon and assistant on duty the entire day. Among other points of particular interest in the Yard are the Commandant's quarters, the Museum of Naval Relics and Weapons, the Ordnance Storehouse, and the Gun Park. The Yard proper employs about twelve hundred men, and is open week-days from 9 A. M. until sunset.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

The small but attractive building occupied by the Weather Bureau is situated at the corner of M and Twenty-second Streets. The staff of employés conducting this department is very much larger than would be imagined. In the various rooms much may be seen of interest. Here are kept in active use instruments for measuring the velocity of the wind, delicate barometers, and curiously-devised instruments for determining the volume of rainfall. It is open from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

About a mile beyond the city on Rock Creek is the commencement of what promises to be a great National Zoological Garden.

It was started originally by a donation to the Government of living animals; this collection grew from time to time by additional gifts, and was formerly housed in the rear of the Smithsonian Institution. Finding the quarters were entirely too confined Congress in 1889 purchased a tract of land for \$176,128 on Rock Creek, and planned the present gardens, which cover in area about one hundred and seventy-five acres. The collection is large and warrants a visit.

THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

In 1887 Congress authorized the building of a magnificent structure in which to store the national collection of books. The result has been the erection of one of the finest library buildings in the world. It is constructed of the purest white New Hampshire granite, covering nearly four acres, and is located seven hundred feet west of the House wing of the Capitol. The order of architecture is the Italian Renaissance. Communication is had between it and the Capitol by means of a subways, through which books are transferred on cars. The building is adorned with numerous emblematic figures and crowned by a gilded dome. Besides its book collections it contains a reading room and an art gallery. It has forty-three miles of shelving, or a capacity of four million five hundred thousand volumes.

With its bonito stones, its fine reliefs, and its marble halls and corridors it is a veritable book palace and will ever be an edifice in which the citizens of the Republic will take pride. The cost will be many millions.

THE INDIAN OFFICE.

Between Ninth and Tenth, on F Street, N. W., occupying the 6th and 7th floors of the Atlantic Building, is the Indian Office. Those particularly interested may see samples of work done at the various Indian schools in the States and obtain current data in regard to the growing work among the red men.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Government Hospital for the Insane was founded in 1851. It is situated by cars on the Navy Yard and about twelve miles to Anacostia, which is within one mile of the Anacostia

The building, which accommodates one thousand patients, occupies a beautiful site overlooking the river and city.

The day set aside for general visitors is Wednesday, from 2 until 5 P. M.



WHERE GARFIELD FELL.

The spot where, at noonday on that memorable July 2, 1881, President Garfield fell by the hand of an assassin is in the ladies' waiting-room of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, at the corner of B and Sixth Streets, N. W. The exact spot is marked by a large brass star imbedded in the tile floor, faced by a carved marble tablet on the wall.

It has been a spot many have journeyed from afar to see; and these impressive though plain marks are looked upon with sad eyes and heavy hearts by a multitude daily.

...

THE PRINCIPAL MONUMENTS.

The monuments of the Capital constitute a collection of memorial tributes in marble and bronze unsurpassed in the world. First, among all, is

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

situated on the crest of a slight eminence in the open grounds to the south of the Executive Mansion. This is one of the most interesting objects at the National Capital. It was begun July 4, 1848, and completed and dedicated February 22, 1884, with imposing ceremonies. It is a plain granite shaft, faced with marble, rising to the height of five hundred and fifty-five feet, and is the tallest memorial shaft in the world. The interior is lined with an iron stairway of two hundred steps, and a passenger elevator, limited in capacity to thirty persons, running every half hour from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by which the ascent may be made. A magnificent view is had from within the top on a clear day.

GREENE'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

On the great esplanade of the east front of the Capitol is Greenough's colossal marble statue of Washington. The figure is seated in a Roman chair, the left hand clasping a sword, the other raised in invocation of heaven.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL JACKSON.

In bronze, Lafayette Square, opposite Executive Mansion.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON,

by Clark Mills, Washington Circle, Twenty-third Street West, at the intersection of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire Avenues. Cast from guns donated by Congress. Represents Washington at the battle of Princeton.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL SCOTT,

in bronze, Scott Square, intersection of Massachusetts and Rhode Island Avenues. Cast from cannon captured by General Scott in the Mexican war.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL McPHERSON,

in bronze, McPherson Square, Vermont Avenue, between I and K Streets. Erected to the memory of General J. B. McPherson, killed near Atlanta, 1864.

**EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL GREENE,**

in bronze, in Stanton Square, intersection of Massachusetts and Maryland Avenues. Erected to the memory of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame.

COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE OF COMMODORE FARRAGUT,

Farragut Square, Connecticut Avenue, between I and K Streets.

**EQUESTRIAN STATUE
OF
GENERAL THOMAS,**

in bronze, Thomas Circle, intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont Avenues. Erected to the memory of Gen. George H. Thomas.

HEROIC BRONZE STATUE OF GENERAL RAWLINS,
Rawlins Square, New York Avenue, (outdoors) of the State
Department.



BRONZE STATUE OF GENERAL SCOTT
Grounds of the Soldiers' Home.

HEROIC BRONZE STATUE OF ADMIRAL DUPONT.
Dupont Circle, intersection of Massachusetts, Connecticut
and New Hampshire Avenues.

BRONZE GROUP—"EMANCIPATION,"

Lincoln Square, East Capital Street, one mile east of the Capitol. Represents Abraham Lincoln bestowing freedom on the slaves.

NAVAL MONUMENT OR MONUMENT OF PEACE,

marble, Pennsylvania Avenue, western base of Capitol Hill. Erected to the memory of officers, seamen, and marines who fell in the late war.

BRONZE STATUE OF MARTIN LUTHER,

Luther Place, near Thomas Circle.

BRONZE STATUE OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD,

Maryland Avenue, southwest base of Capitol Park.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL HANCOCK,

in bronze, Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street.

Each one of these statues forms the central feature of the park, square, or circle in which it stands.

WASHINGTON'S SUBURBS.

...

GEORGETOWN.

or West Washington, is separated from the main city by Rock Creek. It is a pretty section of the metropolis, and from its heights many picturesque views of the Potomac and the Capitol may be enjoyed. It is a delightful drive from the National Capital on a pleasant ride by the street cars. Oak Hill Cemetery, one of the most beautifully located cemeteries in the country, is located at Georgetown; also Georgetown College, the oldest and largest Jesuit college in this country.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Soldiers' Home affords another delightful drive from the city of Washington out beyond the city suburbs and through picturesque surroundings to the door of the Home. The grounds cover some five hundred acres, and within them a large number of veterans find a permanent home. It was here President Arthur spent his summer vacation.

The white marble buildings are solid and substantial, and the park one of the handsomest in the country. A famous view is obtained through a cut in the rocks, which form a constant series of ledges around the busy Capitol and the dome far away in the distance. A most pleasant view of the city and its surroundings may be enjoyed from the elevated height, mounting which is the main building of the Home. On the return does one ever pass the Library, the United States National Cemetery, and the Catholic University.

ARLINGTON.

The National Capital may be visited, but never thoroughly until seen from Arlington, which is situated on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, on very high ground,



known as Arlington Heights, commanding an extensive view in every direction. The mansion is a grand example of the homestead of an old Virginia family, having been formerly the home of the Lees. The grounds, some two hundred acres, are now dedicated to the purposes of a

national cemetery, which contain the ashes of sixteen thousand Union soldiers. General Sheridan's tomb is directly facing the mansion, and from this point Washington stretches in bird's-eye view. The road to Arlington leads over the New Bridge and by Fort Meyer, the only garrisoned post in the vicinity of the Capital.

FORT MEYER.

This famous United States cavalry post is situated a short distance northwest from Arlington Heights, in Virginia and is the only one of the many large constructed near Washington during the late war that has not been dismantled. A visit to the most famous parade-ground and the stables is not without interest. It is considered, in the army, one of the most desirable garrison stations in the service, from the fact of its close compact with the higher officials and gentry of Washington life.



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MOUNT VERNON.

No trip to Washington is complete unless it is extended to Mount Vernon, the home of the Father of his Country. The most convenient

means of access is by train from Pennsylvania Station, Sixth and B Streets, to Alexandria, and thence via Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railroad Company's electric

line. The mansion, located on the right bank of the Potomac, going down, is fifteen miles from Washington. It is built of wood, and is under the fostering care of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. It remains, in all its appointments, just as it was when occupied by General Washington. Mount Vernon, the American Mecca, descended to George Washington from his half-brother, Lawrence Washington, whose title came through a relative from Lord Culpepper by patent. The Mount Vernon estate was bequeathed by Augustine Washington, who died in 1743, to Lawrence Washington, who was a captain in the British colonial army in the war against Spain and France. He met Admiral Vernon during this war and in his honor named his Hunting Creek estate Mount Vernon, or he gave this name to that portion on which the house stands. The central section of the house was built by Lawrence Washington, and George Washington built the wings. Here he resided and here he died December 14, 1799. The old family vault of freestone and turf is to the right of the mansion. In this Washington's body lay until October 7, 1837, when his body was placed in the marble sarcophagus in which it now lies in the tomb erected in 1836-7. The relics in and about the house are valuable and interesting, and the stocked deer park of fifteen acres, the various buildings adjoining the mansion, the old tombs, and the grounds generally will profitably occupy the tourist's time.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

...

All of these parks are reached by street cars of Heald lines directly or indirectly connected with the streetcar lines running in front of or near the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. None of the public buildings are open to visitors on Saturdays or holidays.—



United States Capitol, Capitol Hill. Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

United States Treasury, corner Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Open 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

White House, corner Sixteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Post Office, corner Seventh and F Streets, Northwest. Open 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Barry's all Kingways, and Pitting, corner Franklin and H Streets, Southwest. Open 9 A. M. to 12 M. A. M. and 1 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Government Printing Office, corner N. Capitol and H Streets, Northwest. Open 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 3 to 4 P. M.

Smithsonian Institution, near Trinity and H Streets, Southwest. Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

National Museum, near Ninth and G Streets, Southwest. Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

National Museum, corner Seventh and F Streets, Southwest. Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Agricultural Department, corner Twelfth and B Streets, Southwest. Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Corcoran Art Gallery, corner Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Open 9.30 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Pension Office, G Street between Fourth and Fifth. Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Post Office Department, F Street, opposite Patent Office. Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Department of Justice, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite United States Treasury. Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

United States Deaf and Dumb Institute, "Kendall Green." By carriage or street car.

National Soldiers' Home. By carriage.

Arlington Cemetery. By carriage.

United States Navy Yard, Eighth Street, Southeast. Open 9 A. M. to sunset.

State, War, and Navy Department, Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Zoological Park, on Rock Creek, reached by carriage.

New Naval Observatory, Georgetown Heights, West Washington, reached by street cars. Open 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. and Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Botanical Gardens, First Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Open 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

United States Fish Commission, Seventh and B Streets, Southwest. Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Washington Monument, "The Mall." Open 9.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

United States Insane Asylum. Open Wednesdays from 2 to 5 P. M. Anacosta Heights.

Catholic University. Electric car.

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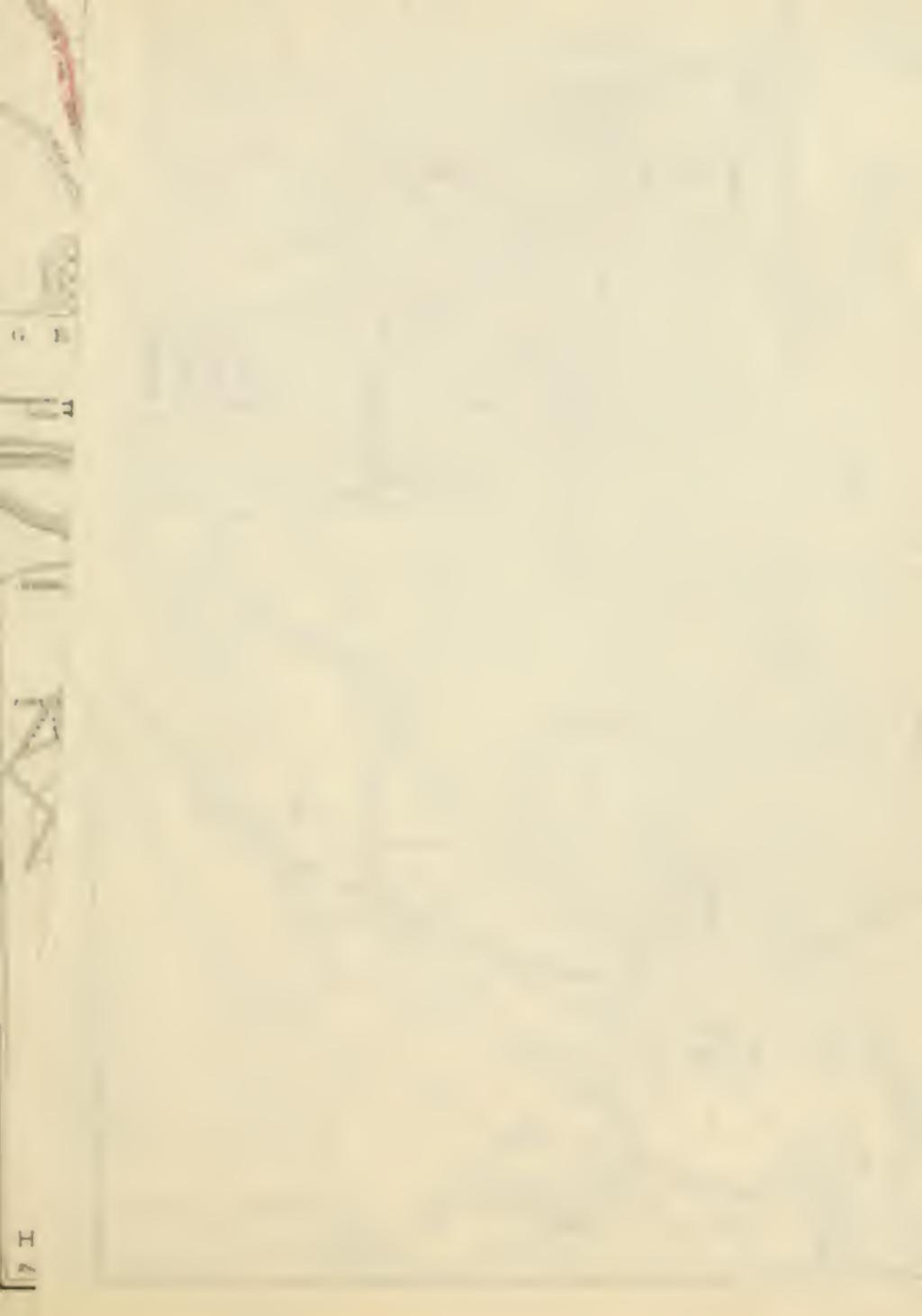


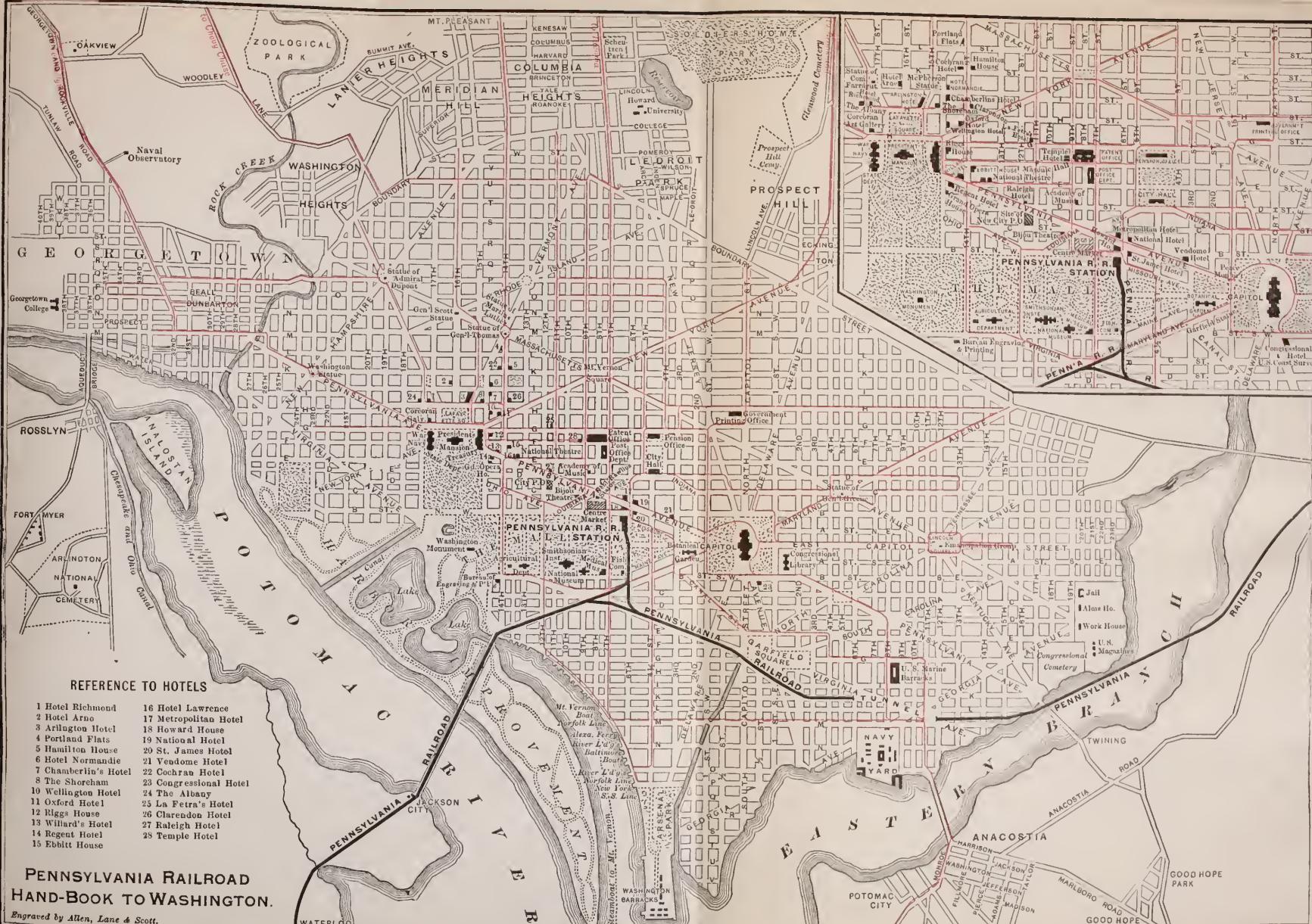
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